TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S JOURNEY.

The Czar's Gloomy View of the Situation.

GORTSCHAKOFF JEALOUS OF IGNATIEFF.

Evacuation of the Turkish Fortresses Still Under Discussion.

ENGLAND AND THE SEPOYS.

Continued Preparations for the Inevitable Struggle.

SUBRENDER OF THE COTTON MASTERS.

IBY CARLE TO THE HERALD. 1 LONDON, May 10, 1878.

The HERALD's St. Petersburg correspondant telegraphs that Count Schouvaloff will not arrive in St. Petersburg before Sunday, having spent Thursday at Friederichsruhe in order to hold an interview with Prince Bismarck. It has been confidently hoped that he brings the means of securing peace, yet the Emperor, who knows in advance his mission, said on Wednesday that he did not see that any end of the complications was probable.

IGNATIETE AGAIN IN DISPAYOR.

General Ignatieff is excluded from the councils of the Emperor at the formal request of Gortschakoff, who, having experienced a favorable turn in his health. reasserts his authority. The venerable Chancellor is exceedingly jealous of his young rival, and there has been very bitter feeling existing between the two men since Ignatieff overrode the Chancellor's orders regarding the San Stefano Treaty.

TOO MUCH HOPE

The conviction begins to find expression that a too sauguine view is taken of Count Schouvaloff's journey to St. Petersburg. It is argued that he cannot have a mission from the British government unless the latter has consented to abandon the idea of European concert and will treat directly with Russia about special British interests, which is entirely unlikely. If the government had decided to formulate counter proposals they would probably have submitted them through the regular channel

A PERSONAL OBJECT.

It is conjectured, therefore, that Count Schouveoff may have had a personal object in wishing to visit St. Petersburg while Prince Gortschakoff is incapacitated for the duties of the Chancellorship and the question of his successor is in suspense. As, however, Count Schouvalon does not believe that Russia ought to go to war now, he may take the opportunity to urge his views on the Czar in the light of his intimate knowledge or the feelings and wishes of the British government and people. This probably is a pessimist view. BEARER OF BRITISH OBJECTIONS.

If, as Russian official organs assert, the Anglo-Russian negotiations have entered a more preciphase it is not unlikely that Count Schouvalon takes specific affirmative of the British objections to the Treaty of San Stelano, such as Count Andrassy communicated to General Ignation. Such a course would not prejudice the question of European concert in the final settlement, but would enable Russia to determine beforehand whether she could accept the modifications which the Congress is likely to demand.

NOT AN EASY MATTER. The Vienna correspondent of the Times, com-menting on the hopes of peace revived by Count Schouvalon's expected arrival at St. Petersburg and the increased friendly tersburg and the increased friendly acter of the pour-parliers, says:—"Notwithstanding a way out of the difficulty standing a way out of the cgress is neither short nor easy. It is, after all, nothing more or less than solving the most vital questions that is doing in a great measure the work of the congress itself NERVOUNNESS.

instinctively felt that the present may possibly be the last effort to arrive at a pacific so The pending pourparters no longer relate to a formula for the Congress, but to the merits of a settlement in East, and if irreconcilable antagonism should result on one or more points it would go far to prove the uselesaness of further endeavor. to bring about an understand

THE CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE. "Beyond this is the question of guarantees-to wit, the pledge that Russia will really make the concessions she promises and security that England will demand anomaly to leave the armed forces of the sides face to face while they have diplomatically agreed. The withdrawal, therefore, of the British deet and Russian army seems to be a natural co rollary of any understanding.

ENGLAND TAKES THE INITIATIVE. "This scheme is now broached, not in the old form, as security against accident, but in conan agreement to be made. England is credited with the initiative in this respect. She is supposed to demand the withdrawal of the Russian troops beyond the Balkans as a piedge of Russia's promise not to piace berself in opposition to the wishes of Europe, while in such case she would be ready to withdraw her fleet.

"Curiously at this juncture the Wiener Aben post's St. Petersburg correspondent announces that in consequence of the Mahometan insurrection and the hostile attitude of Roumania it is possii that the Russian troops will withdraw from Rou melia after Varna, Shumla and Batoum have surrendered.

WHAT THE CZAR WANTS "This has strengthened the impression that the Czar would not object to the rettrement of the Russian army from Roumella, provided that he ob tained Batoum, which would mean that England had withdrawn her opposition to Russia's retain-

CHRISTIANS, TO ARMS! The Times' Pera despatch says the insurgents at Rhodope have issued a pre-ciamation to the Christian populations of Thrace, Macedonia and Epirus, summoning

them to arms against the common enemy. THE TROUBLE SPREADING The Times' Belgrade despatch says:-

Mohammedans and Albanians in Old Servia are rising in rebellion. An insurrection fermentation is perceptible among the Mohami dan population of Nish.

NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE The Porte has made the evacuation of Shumls conditional upon the withdrawal of the Russians to Tchataidja. The Russian military authorities are stated to have deckled to only withdraw to St. George, eleven miles northwest of San Stefano,

A WEAK FORTHESS.

The garrison of Shumla is too weak to defend the

A PARPIAL EVACUATION.

The Porte has ordered the partial evacuation of Shumla in consideration of the removal of the Russian headquarters to St. George. The evacuation of the fortress and the withdrawal of the Russians are believed to depend upon the withdrawal of the British fleet GOOD INDICATIONS.

The reported withdrawal of the Russians from San Stelano is regarded as a very hopeful indica-

TURKBY CAN NOW ACT.

Prince Henry VII., of Reuss, the German Am-passador to the Porte, has received information from the Russian headquarters that the Russian have evacuated Philippopolis, Tatar-Bazardiik and other localities near the insurgent district, so as to leave full liberty of action to the Porte's com

A SERIOUS QUESTION. The idea first entertained at the Russian head quarters, that the insurgents are simply brigands, is now abandoned. They have a military organiza tion and display strategical knowledge.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS. A more conciliators feeling is now prevailing between the Turks and the Russians. TURKEY'S PARLIAMENT.

The Turkish Parliament will shortly be convoked at Constantinople to deliberate upon new electoral arrangements.

THE AUSTRIAN IRON-CLADS. The three Austrian iron-clads which had been ordered to Cattaro from Smyrna arrived there yesterday.

AUSTRIA ASKS TO ENTER. Austria is stated to have asked the Porte to permit Austrian troops to escort the returning Bosnian refugees, otherwise disturbances endangering the tranquillity of Turkey and Austria are probable. THE CREDET TO BE ASKED.

Bills for providing the 60,000,000 florins extraordinary credit were introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet yesterday.

Bucharest despatches state that trade in the Russian districts bordering on Roumania is at a price of merchandise and provisions following the heavy depreciation of the paper rouble, because there are no buyers in the markets. Five the Russians guard the bridge over the River Sereth and the Eastern Carpathian passes. MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Roumanian journals daily chronicle Russian movements, but the numbers are small, and the transfers closely resemble the settling into place of an army of occupation. The present attitude anian government toward the Russians is based on Premier Bratiano's circular to the TRANSPORTATION.

Seven thousand Russian transport carts have ieft Bucharest for Bulgaria during the past few weeks. There is a large park of wagons at Kische-

ACTS BY BULGARIANS. The Bulgarians have closed a Roumanian school and seized a church hitherto permitted by the Turks at the Bulgarian town of Turtukat. HEAVY SHELL

Large shipments of heavy shell have recently been made from the line of the Danube to the Black Sea ports.

INFORMATION IN PROSPECT. The Birmingham Da ly Post says that Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, privately desired Mr. Chamberlain (radical), member request for a day for discussing the motion concerning the government's foreign policy. WAIT TILL THEY ARE LANDE

Hence the Post infers that the government hope to be able shortly to communicate information which will render the depate unnecessary.

AWAITING THE SEPOYS.

quadron have arrived at Port Said. AT THE ARSENALS. There is little apparent decrease at the Wool-

wich Arsenal in the activity of war preparations. of biscuit (crackers), to be carried on pack saddles. Fifteen hundred tons of preserved meat have been received from the United States, principally from

As the result of the mobilization of the army and militia reserves 35,000 trained and effective soldiers have taken their places in the ranks.

PROBABLY A LONG SITTING. In well informed quarters an early dissolution of Parliament is not now anticipated.

MIL GLAISTONE AND THE GOVERNMENS The Times' criticism of a speech made by Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday to a deputation of the Weish liberal associations at Hawarden, in which he denounced the government in violent terms says:-"His language was so reckless as to entirely overshoot the mark. It reads like a speed prompted by desperation."

The Times also says that it believes that the gov ernment on the whole is acting wisely in the present crisis, and the fact that Mr. Gladstone canno arouse the country by wholesale denunciations of the government, the London newspapers, fashionable people and educated society into some expres sion of opinion to the contrary, shows that the country does not dissent from the government's

The Turkish commander (at Volo has assured the British Consuls that all irregular troops have been sent out of Thessaly.

HONOR TO A PRYSICIAN The professors of the College of France, at Paris, have recommended Dr. Brown-Sequard for the chair of physiology, made vacant by the death of M. Claude Bernard. Dr. Brown-Sequard, being an English subject, is ineligible unless he becomes naturalized.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW. view of the armies of Paris and Versailles will be held. The number of troops under arms will be about sixtyfive thousand. All the foreign soldiers in Paris will witpess the march past. They will be formed in a

THE AMPONELLI WILL CASE. A special despatch from Rome says:-"In the An tonelli will case the defendant's objections to taking testimony pro fitura menoria was overruled." PAILURES IN LIVERPOOL

W. Winter Railes, cotton broker at Liverpool, ha uspended. This checks the improvement in cotton. The failure of Dunkerley, Carter & Co., provision merchants, of that city, is also appounced. habilities are £23,000 (\$100,000).

The master cotton spinners at Ashton-Under-Lyne, Staley Bridge, Eukinfield and Mossley have resolved to reduce the wages of operatives five per cent site the 25th of the present month. The operatives, who accepted a reduction last November, will probably strike new. A COMPROMISE PROBABLE

The Echo of ast evening publishes the following elegram:-"Blickborn, May 2.—Somebody is softening. The Masters' Association have authorized their members to mike any arrangement they please with their hands. Mesers. Boothman have set their large mill in motion with a full complement of hands on

ROYAL ENGINEERS FROM BERMUDA

HALIPAT, MAY 9, 1878. The Twenty-auth company of Royal Engineers of rived in the snamer Alpha to day from Bermuda, where they wert last autumn to work on fortificaMARINE DISASTERS.

THE BRITISH STEAMER CHICAGO STRANDED NEAR HARWICH-THE CAPTAIN AND CHEW SAVED-A BRITISH SHIP TAKES PIRE WHILE DISCHARGING-A NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK.

> [BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] LONDON, May 9, 1878.

The new British steamer Chicago, 1,390 tons laden with coal and bound from West Hartlepool to Boston, is ashore at Longsand, near Harwich On the tugboat from Harwich boarding her it was found that the captain and crew had left in their own boats during the night.

MOMENTARY ANXIOTY FOR THE CREW. No tidings of them could be found during the day and fears were for a time entertained for their safety. The ship's stores, it is stated, will be

THE CREW LANDED.

A HERALD correspondent telegraphs from Harwich this evening as follows:-"The captain and all the crew of the Chicago have landed. They report that the steamer strained and struck very heavily. receiving serious injuries in her bilges.

FILLING WITH WATER. "At half-past two this afternoon the vessel was two-thirds full of water in the hold. Some arrangements are about to be made to pump her out to-morrow. A heavy sea is running at the scene

FIRE ON A BRITISH SHIP.

of the disaster."

The British bark Lois. Captain Sheldrake, which arrived at Amsterdam May 6 from Mobile, took fire while discharging. The vessel and cargo were much damaged before the flames were extinguished. ANOTHER VESSEL SUNK.

The Norwegian bark Tagal, Captain Jacobset which arrived at Amsterdam May 6 from Pensacola, filled and sunk while discharging. Efforts will be made to raise her.

THE CIMBRIA AND HER PASSENGERS. NO CHANGE IN POSITION OF INDICATION OF

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

TBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 9, 1878. The Cimbria still gives no eign of movement, but solution of the problem. Most of the theories advanced about the Cimbria have proved themselves twelve knets an hour at her best, and neither has not could well carry any considerable armament. The Pacific is hardly likely to prove her destination, as we

Pacific is narely likely to prove her destination, as we hinted yesterday.

The only likely thing seems to be the Cimbria will set as tender to any crussers which may be purchased here by the Russian government, and that she will meet them at sea and put fighting crows on board. Such a course is suggested by the analogy of the Alabama, and in this case the risks of our violating international law would certainly be much less than were those which Eugland then ran and paid for dearly.

RUSSIA DON'T WANT SAILING VESSELS.

[From the Boston Advertiser.] The schooner Venus, owned by the Pembroke Iron Company and now loading with Iron at Pembroke, Mass., received telegraphic orders on Saturday to ton, touching at Southwest Harbor. The Venus is 200 tons burden, schooner rigged, built of white oak and well fastened. When it ballast trim she is said to be the fastest sailing vessel that enters New York, and with a fair wind she can speed fourteen knots an hour easily. Rumors are current that she is to be sold to the Russian government.

COAL MINE DISASTERS.

ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED BY FALLING DOWN A SLOPE AND ONE BY AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

POTTEVILLE, Pa., May 9, 1878. This has been a day of accidents, the worst of which occurred this morning at the Gate View col hery, about a mile from this place. Some minutes before seven o'clock the inside men pre stope and intimated their readiness to des Into a car stepped Thomas Ford and his son Edward, David Brown, David Jones and George Buettler, while George Schutt and Frederick Butzel grees near the top, and at some distance from the top at an angle of sixty degrees. When the men bac taken their places one of them sang out, "All right," and the car began the descent. Upon reaching point about twenty-five yards from the top the up car passed them and a moment afterward the accident occurred. The ascending wagen jumped the track and struck a prop, displacing it and causing a fall of rock and slate. The pitch of the slope was se great that the loosened; material fell perpen and with terrific force. A large piece of rock struck tunate man was thrown from his position and harled to the bottom of the slope, a distance of forty yards

SAVED ALMOST BY A MIRACLE. Schutt was thrown from the wagon, but grasped the orm nearest him, which imppened to be young Ford. The force with which Schutt was thrown from his position on the spreader was so great that when he clutched the boy the latter was drawn almost out of the wagon and would undoubtedly have fallen down the slope had not his father grasped him and held him in position. thereby probably saving two lives. Butzel was at first leared that Schutt would die before reaching his home. The resh air revived him, however, and he appeared to think that he would recover. He is injured in the back and his entire system received a shock from which he will only recover by possessing a strong constitution and receiving the closest attention. picked up at the bottom of the slope dead, and it was

Butzel was mangled in a truly horrible manner, and the griet of his wife and children when the dead body of the husband and father was laid on the rough floor of the kitchen was of so wind and touching a character that more than one of the rough looking miners who brought the body home cried in sympathy. The family of the doceased, who was lorty-five years of age and born in Germany, consists of a wife and four children. When the mining suit was taken from the body of Butzel it was found that his buck had been broken and a large aperture mate therein, from which the intestines protruded. His head was creabed in several places, and his left leg at the ankle broken in such a masner that the foot was merely heid in its place by the skin. The most herible injury and one of a very peculiar character was that received by the left leg of the deceased. The skin from the hip to below the knee was completely stripped from the member, and the voins, arteries and other vessels lay exposed, and presented such a spectacle as is school seen even in this region of terrible nocidents.

tacle as in seldom seen even in this region of terrible accidents.

A MINER'S FATE.

As the body was being washed one of the miners who was assisting in the operation said to your correspondent, "This is the end of the miner. This is what we may all come to any day. He was as good a man as ever worked in a mine, but do you know he was always afraid to go to work here. He thought something was going to happen, and he was right."

FATAL thas EXPLUSION.

The Giendower collery, situated about lifteen miles from here by rail, was also the scene of a fatal section of the collery. John Anyli and Thomas Morgans were engaged in skipping pillers, when the former cotered an old breast in search of a plank. The breast was full of sulphur gas, which, coming in contact with the naked light carried by Anyli, exploded. The shock threw the unfortunate man a great distance, and he gived just long enough to be carried home. He was ordeined as a miniator of the Welsh Calvanitio Methodiats two weeks ago. Morgans was severely injured, but will recover.

A FRIENDLY DISCUSSION.

MONTREAL, May 9, 1878. At the suggestion of the Mayor, a meeting of Protestant and Catholic citizens will be held to consider in a friendly spirit the best means of allaying the exist sing party differences.

INSURANCE COMPANY ENJOINED.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, has been enjoined from doing further business, and it will be required to suspend business and close up its affairs. The assets of the company are \$741,850 and limitities \$1,449,193. It has outstanding risks at the present time of \$900,000. CUBA.

A SMALL PARTY OF CUBANS LAND ON THE SOUTH-EBN COAST IN THE RELIEP THAT THE INSUR-RECTION HAS BROKEN OUT AGAIN.

HAVANA, May 0, 1878 rding to an official communication received here a Cuban named Aguero, with eleven followers recently landed on the southern coast of the Central Department in a lighter from Jamaica, in the belie that the insurrection had broken out again. Finding that tranquillity prevailed everywhere and that every that tranquillity prevailed everywhere and that everybody was opposed to a disturbance of peace he surrendered, indignant at being deceived. He offered to guide the government officials to the place where the lighter leaded him, the vessel containing arms, clothing and about twenty boxes of ammunition. The General commanding the Central Department assured Aguero and his companions a complete pardox.

EMBARGOED ESTATES.

The Official Gazette publishes an order simplifying the process of restoring embargoed property to late insurgents, It makes public receipt before a notary unnecessary if not desired. A document agned by a governor or collector of taxes will suffice.

ST. DOMINGO.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. HAVANA, May 9, 1878.

Advices from St. Domingo represent that affairs in that Republic are very unsettled. Both claimants to the temporary Presidency, Guiltermo at the capital and Gonzalez at Santiago, are in hostile attitude, each claiming the legal right to the office. The party favoring Guillermo is styled the blues and the party of Gonzalez the greens.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The Chamber in session at the capital have ap-pointed May 24 as the day for the election of a Presi

JAMAICA.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS FOR THE SUGAR PLANT-ERS-A PROTEST TO THE COLONIAL GOVERN-

Intelligence has been received from Cuba that there is likely to be a very serious failing off in the sugar crop of that island. The circumstance has more than ordinary interest for the Jamaica planters, as they happen to have been favored with good seasons are likely to reap more than an average crop, and they calculate that if Cuba is unable to furnish her ful quote of the world's supplies the stocks will be reduced and prices will in consequence go up, especially in face of the troubles now browing in Europe. If the planters are exultant on this point newever, there is another matter in connection with their industry on which they have cause to be anxious. They and the Governor have had a serious falling out on the immigration question in consequence of their repeated obsurances to the Colonial Office that, without the field from India, it would be impossible to carry on sugar cultivation much longer in the island, and in consequence of their repeated appeals for neip in the

matter.

PROTEST TO THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Anthony Musgrave was specially instructed by Lord Carnarvon to reconsider the whole immigration question with a view of helping them out of their difficulty. His Excellency has done so and passed a law on the subject which he and all those who are not planters are relieved of a debt of £40,000 which they incurred for immigration, and are to be provided with a iresh loan of £50,000. The debt of £40,000 and half of the £50,000 are to be paid out of the general revenue, thus taxing the general public for the benefit of the planters. But the planters are not satisfied, and their representatives in the Legislative Council have forwarded a protest to the Colonial Minister against the passing of the law.

THE ARMSTRONG MURDER.

BENJAMIN HUNTEB INDICTED - HE PLEADS "NOT GUILTY." [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1878. About half-past twelve o'clock to-day the Grand lary for the May term of the Camden, N. J., courts returned an indictment to the prosecuting attorney containing six counts against Benjamin Hunter charging him with the deliberate murder of John M. Armstrong on the evening of the 23d of Jantary. The action of the jury having been made known to the counsel for Hunter the sefendant was brought into court. Mr. Jenkins rested him to stand up while the indictment was

quested him to stand up while the indictment was read. The prisoner was cleanly and neatly dressed. For a short time after the commencement of the reading of the indictment he maintained a quiet composite, but as it proceeded he grew excited and exhibited nervousness. He become tremitous, walking back and forth across the platform within the court enclosure. He changed his hands excitedly from our position to another, taking different attitudes, all botokening intense excitement.

At the close Prosecutor Jenkins asked, "What have you to say, guitty or not guitty?" Mr. Hunter, in a bold voice, raising his hand above his head, exciamed, "Not guilty, so help me God!" He was immediately removed to his cell. His triat will propably begin on the 17th inst. ably begin on the 17th inst.

A MOTHER'S GUILT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 STRACUSE, N. Y., May 9, 1878. An inquest was commenced this evening on the ody of a male child which was found dead at the residence of James M. Ellis, in this city, Tuesday morning last. The evidence adduced showed that the child longed to a servant girl named Caroline Holdsworth, who came from Watertown some three months ago. The baby was born last Tuesday morning. The con-

The baby was born last Tuosday morning. The condition of the girl was not suspected until the cry of the child was heard by a fellow servant. Soon after the child was born the mother rose from her bed, tied a towel closely over the head of her baby and drawing a string about its neck, choked it to doath. When her condition became known as hour later she alleged she had thrown the child in the vault, that the baby was berown and she could do what she wished with it. The body of the little one was found in an adjoining closet, where it had been placed after being strangled. The inquest will be concluded to-morrow.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Naw ORLEANS, La., May 9, 1878. Evans, in the parish of Tangipahoa, and Isaiah Evans, convioled of the murder of Edward Bowen, in the parish of Sabine, will be executed in their respective parishes to-morrow, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

GODERICH, C. W., May 9, 1878. Duncan McDonald was to-day found guilty of the murder of Roderick Munro, at Port Albert, and senenced to be hanged June 10. The parties quarrelled a July last, and the prisoner inflicted wounds upon funro, with an axe, which terminated latally.

MURDERER RESPITED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9, 1878. Governor Williams has granted a respite for one week in the case of Greenley, who was to be honged

> INDICTED FOR MURDER. NTACK, N. Y., May 9, 1978.

The Grand Jury of Rockland county has indicted Thomas Linahan for murder in the first degree in the killing of William Finn at Piermont last month.

DENNIS DONNELLY'S DOOM. HARMSDURG, Pa., May 9, 1878.

The Supreme Court has refused the application for a writ of error in the case of Dennis Donnelly, sentenced to be hanged May 22. JEAN SPRANGLE CONVICTED.

QUERBC, May 9, 1818.

ery of three Bank of England notes from a passen er on the Circassian last November. He is yet to be ried for the robbery of money and valuables from ther passengers on the same vessel,

Jean Sprangle was to-day found guilty of the rob-

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT. St. Louis, May 9, 1878. Major John W. Todd, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in command of the St. Louis Arsenal, tweive miles below thecity, while returning hor last evening from the city was thrown from his buggy by the horse running away and received injuries on the head which, it is leared, will prove fatal.

BANK SUSPENSION.

LEWISBURG, Pa., May 9, 1878. The Union National Bank has suspended, but no particulars concerning the condition of the institution have been made public as yet. It is thought that APACHES IN SONORA.

AMERICAN INDIANS ROBBING AND MURDERING IN MEXICO-LOUD COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878. In contradiction to the reports just made by Major Sonora have been committing depredations in Arizona s the story told in a letter just received by an officer here of high rank from a friend, dated Sonora, April

Last week Mariano and I had a narrow escape. We were going to San Miguel, when passing a arv creek we were going to San Miguel, when passing a arv creek we were attacked by a party of Apaches. They did not his us, and we ran for life. I think that all that saved us was my horse, which secuted the lindings, and that put dis on our guard. Arriving at San Miguel we reported to the commandance and troops were sent in pursuit. They followed the trait for two days and lound the Indians campel in a canyon. In the attack which followed the soldiers say they wounded some, but that may possibly not be, as all escaped. The soldiers captured some arms of recent manufacture and of the latest carbire issued to your troops, which were marked "U. S.," and evidently belonged to your goversment.

EXASPERTATED MEXICANS.

People here are exasperated by the incursions of these murderous indians who have escaped from the reservations in Arizona and have come to Sonora to rob and kill. They say that our government does not have enough of troops to guard its ludinas, and it ought to be made responsible for the marders and robberies committed by them within the past six months. Yet they think it so atranne that our government should be grambling at the incursions of Mexican limitans into lexas while it does not care for what these people suffer. I do not believe the Mexican indians have killed as many people in Toxas in three years as the American Apaches have mardered in Sonora in the past six months. If they want justice in Texas it as also wanted in Sonora, and instead of keeping so many troops in Texas there should be more forces sent to Southers Arizona to keep the terrible Apaches from crossing the line.

General O. M. Willed, who assumed command of

General O. M. Willcox, who assumed command of Arizona last month, has already set about putting a step to the Apache raids, and has a considerable fore in the field in Southern and Eastern Arizona for that

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

THE RECORD OF FIFTEEN CENTURIES.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878. Minister Bingham sends to the Department of State very interesting paper on earthquakes in Japan, which was read before the Asiatic Society of that country by a native savant, Mr. J. Hatton, The record of all earthquakes occurring in the larger caties of that Empire for the past fifteen centuries has been kept with considerable regularity since the flish century of the Christian era. The number of slight contury of the Christian era. The number of slight shocks is very large and that of disastrons cartiquakes is uncomfortably great. In finess centuries 149 destructive cartiquakes has been recorded. The ninth century was most proints in these, twenty-eight having occurred, while there were fitteen in the filteenth century and fitteen in the seventeenth, thirteen in the eighteenth and sixteen in the present century. The recorded average is one great earthquake one every five years, but the nineteenth century gives one every five years, but the nineteenth century gives one every five years. Unusually high temperature and strange atmospheric changes have been noticed as precursors of great convulsions, especially in the cartiquake which decolated Yedds in 1855.

Mr. Bingham adds that there had been several shocks within two months, one of which, on the morning of the 231 of February, lasted fully one minute, during which time the house occupied by him rocked like asnip on an angry sea.

STARVING STRIKERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTABLE PLIGHT OF THE BELLEVILLE, ILL. COAL MINEES-VIOLENCE PEARED-A BREW-ERY BURNED.

St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1878.

Advices from the Believille coal miners during the
past day or so have been to the effect that starvation stares many of the families in the face, and that in the homes of several of the striking miners there is an ab solute absence of food, even bread being needed. With hunger menacing all, and gnawing at the very vitals of not a few, there appeared to be some reason and that something like serious and violent measure might result at any moment. These reports took the celor of truth when, this morning, the pitiable spectacle of atrong men begging bread through the streets of St. Louis was presented. The Believille miners are all of them to dire want of even the necessaries of life, and stubbern in their intention to fight against what they consider unjust and unscrapulous terms. They deemed it better to rely upon the generosity of the St. Louis public than to

upon the generosity of the St. Louis public than to run into any rashness that they might hereafter regret. Two of the miners, heving with them a wagon and accompanied by Dr. Schulz, of the Volkisitamae Des Westens, the labor organ there, called on several of the city merchants to-may and explained their case, at the same presenting a portion for previsions.

APPEALING FOR CHARTY.

Among other places they visited the Merchants' Exchange, but presented no official application, and so received only individual assistance. They said they desired nothing but their just rights. They could not support their families with the prices at present paid, many of them not being able to make as much

not support their families with the prices at present paid, many of them not being able to make as much as \$4 per week, and they might just as well romain idle as work for the money they wore getting. They intended no disturbances, but would try to carry their point quictly, and would rely upon the good sonse of the public to nelp them along in their good fight. They obtained provisions at a number of places.

Some excitement was caused by the rumor that the miners had held a meeting last night and received to begin acts of violence if the merchants of St. Louis did not come to their relied by contributions of lood, but this could not be traced to a definite source. Later the excitement was intensible by intelligence from Bolleville, which is only twelve miles distant, that that town had been set on fee by the excited miners, and was being rapidly consumed. A desputch was re-

Believile, which is only twelve miles distant, that that town had been set on free by the excited miners, and was being rapidly consumed. A despatch was received from the Bolleville authorities calling upon the St. Louis Fire Department to come to their assistance. Just as several engines were on the point of departure a second despatch was received attaining that the flames were under control.

A BREWART BURNED.

Still later intelligence was received to the effect that the fire was confined to the Hillinois Brewery, which had been set on fire by parties unknown, and was totally destroyed. Owing to a strong wind which was blowing from the northwest at the time, lears were entertained that the entire block in which the building was situated would be burned. Great excitental type of the city turned out. A tolegram ordering engines and help from St. Louis was sent, but the order was afterward countermanded, for the reason that the home companies proved so efficient that the fire was soon under control. The browery tuilding was insured to the amount of \$3,000, divided between the North American, of Philadelphia, and the Merchanis', of Newark; also \$500 on engines and believs, in the Heme, of New York.

Arrested Por Arrow.

A man named Henry Miller is in jail, charged with

ARRESTED FOR ARRON.

A man named Henry Stiller is in jail, charged with setting it on are. It is believed by many that he was instigated to the act by certain discontented miners. The miners are in a desperate fix so far as food is concerned, and there is an increased apprehension of trouble.

APPRAISAL OF IMPORTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CUSTOMS INVESTIGATING

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1878 The commission appointed by the Treasury Department, consisting of John F. Meredith, general appraiser at Baltimore; M. W. Bingham, special agent at Boston, and B. H. Beins, special agent at Chicago, to take into consideration the complaints that at some ports goods are undervalued, to the mjury of importers in the same line of goods at other ports, and to determine upon some plan to equalize the appraisements and duties charged at the various ports, met to-day at the Appraisors' Stores, in this city, and heard several witnesses. William A. Drown, who was chosen by the collector here, is acting in conjunction with the commission, which has already visited Chi-cago, Cincinnat. St. Louis, Portiand and Boston. The final meeting will be held in New York on the 15th inst., when the merchants who have acted as mem-bers of the commission in their respective cities will all take part. The complaints under consideration are principally against New York.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR TOBEY.

WHITHHALL, N. Y., May 9, 1578. The igneral of ex-Senator Tobey, which was largely ttended and conducted with many honors, took place at Port Henry this afternoon, The pullbearers were :-A. B. Cornell, Jacob Case, J. V. Baker, Jr.; John F. A. B. Cornol, Jacob Casa, J. Bath, P. Fayne, Dwyght Lawrence, C. E. Bush, B. M. Beckwith, Ark Dudley, George T. Murdeck, George B. Sherman, W. W. Rockwell, W. H. Carr and T. F. Wetherbee.

The pouring rain prevented many from attending. Special trains were ren from Plattaburg and Albany.

IMPORTANT SCRIP DECISION.

CHICAGO, May 9, 1878. The Appellate Court this morning affirmed the decision of the lower court that the city scrip issued last year is legal and may be paid. This decision opens a NEW YORK DENTISTS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE STATE ABSO

ALBANY, May 9, 1878. The State Dental Society to-day elected the following officers:—President—Dr. A. M. Hoimes, of Morris-ville Vice President—Dr. C. E. Francis, of New York Secretary-Dr. S. A. Freeman, of Buffalo. Treasurer-Dr. A. C. Hawes, of New York. Correspondent-Dr. W. H. Atkinson, of New York. Board of Censors-First district, Dr. N. W. Kingsley, of New York; Second district, Dr. W. Jarvis, Jr., of Brooklyn; Third district, Dr. S. D. French, of Troy; Fourth district, Dr. C. F. Rich, of Saratoga; Fifth district, Dr. S. B. Paimer, of Syracuse; Sixth district, Dr. S. H. McCall, of Biughamton; Seventa district, Dr. F. French, of Rochester; Eighth district, Dr. A. P. Southwick, of Buffalo. Permanent member-Dr. Byron Rathbun, of The meeting was then adjourned sine die.

VIOLENT STORM IN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va. May 9, 1878. A violent wind, rain and hall storm, accompanied by

evere thunder and lightning, swept over this city and vicinity last night. Some damage was done in the aty by lightning, and the crops, especially wheat, which is now heading, fruit trees, and, in fact, al vegetation suffered seriously. The course of the storm was from west to east, covering a belt not more than a mile wide. Local storms of a similar character have visited nearly every section of this State during the past few days, causing considerable damage.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPLIE OF THE CHIEF SHINAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 10-1 A. M.

Indications For Friday in the South Atlantic, Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee and the Onia Valley, north and west winds, stationary or lower temper tures, rising barometer and clear weather will pre-

For New York and New England, rising barometer north and west winds, stationary temperatures

For the West Guil States, northeast to southeast winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missourt

valleys, diminishing northwest winds, shifting to southeast, warmer, clear weather, stationary and talling barometer. For the take region, southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, stationary of

rising barometer. The rivers will generally fall slightly.

THE WEATHER VESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as parison with this corresponding dates have year, me indicated by the thermomotor at Hudnut's pharmacy, Heralb Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1877. 1878.

3 A. M. 187. 1878.

3 A. M. 46 58 3:30 P. M. 53 58 6 A. M. 46 57 6 P. M. 53 59 9 A. M. 59 60 9 P. M. 48 57 12 M. 46 54 Average temperature yesterday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Courad, of Philadelphia, and Piny Jewell, of Hartford, sre at the Fifth Avenue, Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Edward R Bacon, of Buffalo, and General Selden E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the Windsor. Senator Samuel S. Edick, of Cooperatown, N. Y., and Colonel H. C. Corbin and Dr. Basil Norris, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant. Alired Galther, of Cincinnatt, and Judge J. L. Talcott, of Buffalo, are at the Gilsey. Ex-Gov-crnor Henry Lippitt, of Rhode Island, is at the Motro politan. Coarles A. Washburn, of California, is at the Grand Central. C. H. Northam, of Hartford, is at the St. Nicholas. Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge,

Masr., is at the Everett. THE WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR-POSTAGE

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WORLD-NOW BEADY. The WERKLY HERALD for this wook contains telegraphic news from all parts of the world; the Eastern Question; Washington Correspondence; Russians in America; Sketch of the Life of John Morrissey; Reminiscences of William S. O'Brien, the Cali Millionnaire; Opening of the Paris Exposition; Hora-Mexico; Jealousy and Revenge; Incompatibility of Temper; a Deadly Debauch; Barney Ferron's Mur-derer; the Fate of Three Young Forgers; Worse than Lawiess; Moulton's Mutual Friend; the Minneapolis Pire; Movement of California Workingmen, and How Rev. John Jasper proves that "De Sun Do Moye." It also contains editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day; Personal Intelligence; Amusements; Religious, Literary and Sea Notes; Reviews of the Dry Goods, Horse, Cattle Reports; Agricultural and Sporting Matters; instruc-

Tenus.-One dollar per year, postage paid; single copies, three cents. An extra copy will be seat to

every club of ten or more. MUSKEGON, MICH., AUGUST 27, 1877. Dr. R. V. Pisner, Buffalo, N. V.:

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